Dup

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' BULLETIN

584

Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) and the Bureau of Plant Industry.

March 23, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Stocks of Grain on Farms March 1	1
Accuracy of Estimates of Stocks of Grain	2
Shipments of Grain out of Counties where Grown	3
Preparing Seed Corn for Planting (by C. P. Hartley)	4
The Preparation of Seed Grain for Spring Planting (by M. A. Carleton)	6
Wages of Farm Labor	7
Hours of Farm Hired Labor	9
Trend of Prices of Farm Products	10
Value per Acre of Crop Production	11
Special Florida and California Crop Report	22

STOCKS OF GRAIN ON FARMS MARCH 1.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents, that the amount of wheat on farms March 1, 1914, was about 151,809,000 bushels or 19.9 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 156,483,000 bushels or 21.4 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and 122,025,000 bushels or 19.6 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 53.9 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 61.6 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 56.1 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped.

The amount of corn on farms March 1, 1914, was about 866,392,000 bushels or 35.4 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 1,289,655,000 bushels or 41.3 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and

TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF APRIL CROP REPORT.

On Tuesday, April 7, at 12 noon (Washington time), the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) of the United States Department of Agriculture will issue a report upon the condition on April 1 of winter wheat and rye. Details by States, with comparisons, will appear in the April issue of the Agricultural Outlook. This number (April) of the Agricultural Outlook will also give estimates of the condition on April 1 and losses during the year from diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine; losses from exposure of cattle and sheep; and the number of breeding sows on April 1, 1914, as compared with April 1, 1913, in percentages.

34516°—14——1

884,069,000 bushels or 34.9 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 17.2 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 21.8 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 20.5 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1913 crop which is merchantable is about 80.1 per cent, against 85 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 80.1 per cent of the 1911 crop.

The amount of oats on farms March 1, 1914, was about 419,476,000 bushels or 37.4 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 604,216,000 bushels or 42.6 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and 289,988,000 bushels or 31.4 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 26.5 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 30.9 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 28.8 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped.

The amount of barley on farms March 1, 1914, was about 44,126,000 bushels or 24.8 per cent of the 1913 crop, against 62,283,000 bushels or 27.8 per cent of the 1912 crop on farms March 1, 1913, and 24,760,000 bushels or 15.5 per cent of the 1911 crop on farms March 1, 1912. About 48.4 per cent will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 53.7 per cent of the 1912 crop, and 57.2 per cent of the 1911 crop so shipped.

Details by States are shown in the tables on pages 12 to 15.

ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES OF FARM SUPPLIES OF WHEAT.

In years past there has been some disposition to question the estimates made on March 1 each year by the Department of Agriculture of the stocks of wheat held on farms as being too low, giving as a reason that the apparent supplies on July 1 plus the apparent consumption for one-third of a year (March 1 to July 1) and exports from March 1 to July 1 gave a figure larger than the estimate of the Department of Agriculture as to the stocks on farms. During the past four years these estimates have been checked against data, collected after the close of the season, of the marketings of wheat by farmers, supplies on July 1, and the amount used for seed.

Table 1 shows the apparent stocks on March 1 of each of the past four years, based upon the stocks on farms July 1, the marketings between March 1 and July 1, and the amount used for spring seeding.

TABLE 1.

[In millions of bushels.]

	1913	1912	1911	1910
On farms July 1	35	24	34	36
Spring seeding	24	25	27	25
Marketed Mar. 1 to July 1 by farmers	95	80	109	94
Apparent farm stock Mar. 1	154	129	170	156
Equal, in per cent of crop	21.1	20.8	26.8	22.8
Stock on farms Mar. 1 as reported	156	122	163	160
Equal, in per cent of crop	21.4	19.6	25.6	23.4

Considering the difficulty involved in securing accurate data of supplies, there is reasonable consistency in the figures above.

The total supplies of wheat in the country at any one time are made up of that held on farms, that held in interior mills and elevators, and that held in primary markets. Stocks held at primary markets and a comparatively few interior points of large accumulation can be counted and are called "visible" stocks, and the amount so held is reported each week in trade journals as visible stocks of wheat. But no such data are collected concerning stocks held in the vast number of small mills and elevators scattered throughout the country.

Soon after harvest farmers market their grain much faster than the receipts of grain at "primary" or "visible" supply points indicate, supplies then being accumulated in the uncounted interior mills and elevators; as the season advances, the movement from farms slackens, but the supplies at primary or "visible" points continue to be supplied largely by the interior "invisible" points. In other words, in the first part of the crop season the marketings of farmers are relatively greater than the receipts at primary or "visible" points, but in the latter part of the crop season, from March 1 to July 1, the marketings by farmers are relatively less than the receipts at primary or "visible" points, the interior "invisible" points being the intermediate reservoir.

Those who have criticized the estimates of the Department of Agriculture have evidently overlooked this difference in the relative marketings by farmers and the movement to primary points. The unaccounted stocks on March 1 are held not so much on farms as in the interior mills and elevators.

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN OUT OF COUNTIES WHERE GROWN.

In this issue of the OUTLOOK (pp. 12 and 13) are published estimates of the percentage of the wheat and corn crops which moves out of counties where grown. Inquiries on this subject have been made yearly since 1883, about 30 years; the estimates indicate approximately the portion of the crops which enters commercial channels; that is, which is shipped by railroads or boats.

The figures indicate that there has been a gradual increase in the portion of both the corn crop and the wheat crop so handled. For, by dividing the 30 years into three periods of 10 years each, it is observed that in the eighties 55.1 per cent of the wheat crop moved out of counties where grown; in the nineties, 55.7 per cent; and in the last decade, 58.1 per cent.

So, in the case of corn, in the eighties 16.9 per cent of the crop moved out of counties where grown; in the nineties, 19.2 per cent; and in the last decade, 21.9 per cent of the crop.

This tendency of an increasing part of the crop to be carried by railroads is undoubtedly a result of the area of production moving westward faster than the movement of the consuming area. The East and Southeast have become more and more dependent upon the West for their grain supplies, and thus more and more of the crop is represented in interstate commerce.

PREPARING SEED CORN FOR PLANTING.

By C. P. Hartley,

Physiologist in Charge of Corn Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry.

In general, better seed corn is now being used than was planted years ago. Experience is teaching the importance of good seed selection and proper care. Every spring there is a scarcity of good seed corn in some sections of the United States, and often the deficiency can not be supplied from other sections because the seed is not suitable. This scarcity of good seed corn can be prevented if farmers will properly save enough seed for several years' planting. When the crop is good and the corn matures perfectly, sufficient seed for two or three years' planting should be saved.

The past year was unusually favorable in some States, and in those States seed should be retained for 1915. The exercise of such foresight from year to year is greatly improving the general quality of the seed corn planted. Farmers in several States which, because of severe drought last summer, averaged but very few bushels of corn per acre are now very much better supplied with acclimated seed corn than they would have been years ago under like circumstances.

SHOULD OLD OR NEW SEED BE PLANTED?

Many inquiries have been received in regard to the comparative values of the seed corn of 1912 and 1913. Other things being equal, new seed should be planted. If, however, the season of 1913 was unfavorable to production or the proper maturing of the corn, while the season of 1912 was more favorable, the old seed will produce the better. When selected early, promptly dried, and properly cared for, seed corn retains its vitality and productivity for several years.

SHOULD THE GERMINATING POWER OF EACH EAR BE TESTED?

If from corn that matured well, seed is selected from standing stalks as soon as matured and is then promptly dried and kept dry, it will germinate all right.

Test 50 or 100 ears. Use the rag-doll method, a box of damp sawdust or sand, or any of the methods that have been so often

described. The testing can be done in the kitchen. It is merely necessary to keep the seed moist and warm for about six days. During the day the kernels should be fully as warm as a comfortable living room. It is not necessary to keep them at a uniform temperature, but they should not be allowed to become heated or to freeze. If the selected ears all germinate well the remainder of the supply that has been equally well cared for need not be tested.

No farmer can afford to plant an ear that is weak. It will produce weak, unproductive, and unprofitable stalks.

Corn smut can not be prevented by treating the seed corn.

A PRACTICAL METHOD OF GRADING SEED CORN.

Seed corn can not be successfully graded by the ordinary fanning mill or seed grader. It can, however, be successfully graded before the kernels are removed from the ears. All farmers realize the advantage of a uniform stand of stalks. No corn planter will drop the same number of kernels in every hill unless they are uniform in size and shape. Before shelling, the ears should be divided into two classes—those having medium-sized kernels and those having large-sized kernels.

SHELL THE SEED CORN BY HAND.

The members of the staff of the Office of Corn Investigations have used shellers of many makes, sizes, and patterns, and are agreed that it is advisable and profitable to shell seed corn by hand. The first operation consists in removing from the ears and discarding all kernels of poor size, shape, or appearance. The small, partially developed kernels from the tips of ears produce small, unproductive, and barren stalks.

An ear is then shelled into a sieve, thus separating the chaff from the kernels. By this means the kernels from each ear can be inspected, and if in any way objectionable they can all be easily discarded. This opportunity is lost if ears are run through a sheller, and shellers usually break or crack some of the kernels.

TESTING THE DROP OF THE CORN PLANTER.

Corn kernels are larger some seasons than others. The proper planter plates should be chosen, tested, and tied to the sack containing the kind of kernels which they drop satisfactorily. It is important to have these preliminaries well attended to early, so that delays will not occur when the soil is in good condition for planting.

THE PREPARATION OF SEED GRAIN FOR SPRING PLANTING.

By M. A. CARLETON,

Cerealist, Bureau of Plant Industry.

CLEANING AND GRADING.

Seed grain should be carefully cleaned and graded before sowing. This work is ordinarily done with the fanning mill, the light kernels and some of the trash being blown out by a current of air, while the small kernels and most of the weed seeds are removed by means of screens. Many of the light or small kernels will not germinate at all, while others will produce only weak plants which mature little or no seed. The removal of the weed seeds helps to prevent the spread of weeds and favors the growth of the grain crop.

The cleaning and grading process is also of assistance in preventing disease, as it removes many smut balls and diseased kernels. The proportion of the seed which should be removed depends very largely on its quality. If it is poor, light, or chaffy, a much larger proportion should be taken out than if it is plump and heavy.

WHEAT.

To prepare seed wheat for sowing two precautions are to be observed: First, run the grain through a fanning mill in order to obtain a uniformly good grade of seed. The wind will remove practically all smut balls and light weed seed, while the heavier small seeds of weeds will pass through the sieves. Second, all seed wheat should be treated for the prevention of bunt or stinking smut and other preventable diseases.

The following method of seed treatment, if carefully applied, will give satisfactory results: Prepare a solution of formalin by adding standard commercial formalin to water in the ratio of 1 pint to 40 gallons. Pour this solution into a tank of convenient capacity, say 24 cubic feet, until the tank is half full. Add grain to the amount of 10 bushels, and stir with a long-handled shovel or hoe. This will float smut balls to the surface for removal. Allow the solution to act 20 to 30 minutes. Then draw off the solution into another tank or barrel and shovel the grain into sacks if it is to be sown the same day. Otherwise wash the treated grain with pure water and spread out to dry.

It has been found that those wheats most easily injured by the thrasher are most susceptible to injury by formalin or bluestone treatment. Therefore to reduce this seed injury to a minimum it is advisable to wash the treated grain as suggested. Loose smut of wheat can be prevented, but the method is not easily practicable.

OATS.

To prepare oats for planting, run seed through the fanning mill to remove bits of straw, weed stems, and foul seed. Then treat with a 1–40 solution of formalin in the following way: Put grain to be treated in coarse bags and immerse for 20 minutes in the formalin solution. Lift out of barrel and allow to drain.

If it is not convenient to sow on day of treatment, the seed should be dipped in pure water to wash off the remaining formalin. This treatment, if properly carried out, will prevent oat smut.

BARLEY.

In preparing barley seed for planting, the same methods should be employed as those recommended for oats. Barley, being somewhat more susceptible to formalin injury than other grains, should be treated 10 minutes with a 1–50 solution followed by washing in pure water. This treatment will prevent covered smut of barley and materially check the ravages of the leaf-stripe disease.

FLAX.

Thoroughly clean all seed before sowing. To prevent flax wilt and other preventable diseases, pile the seed to be treated on a clean, tight floor and apply a 1–40 solution of formalin at the rate of 2 quarts to the bushel. This will not cause the seed to mat, but is sufficient to moisten it thoroughly.

GRAIN SORGHUMS.

The seeds of kafir, milo, feterita, etc., intended for planting this spring should be carefully examined for quality. Prolonged summer drought in 1913, aided by chinch bugs and grasshoppers in some sections, injured these crops quite seriously in a considerable part of the sorghum belt. Much of the seed harvested from such fields was immature or shrunken and will give only poor stands if planted.

Some seed which was of fairly good quality when harvested has doubtless been injured by being allowed to heat in the bin after thrashing. Careful germination tests will help to show the planting value of the seed in hand. It should be remembered, however, that poor seed usually does not germinate as well in the fields as in tests made in the house.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR.

The money wages of farm labor increased about 2.5 per cent during the past year and about 11 per cent during the past four years. Since 1902 the increase has been about 36 per cent. These estimates are based upon reports of correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) of the Department of Agriculture.

Wages of farm labor tended upward during the decade of the seventies, they were almost stationary during the eighties, and declined from 1892 to 1894, since which time they have steadily tended upward. Farm wages now, compared with wages during the eighties, are about 55 per cent higher; compared with the low year of 1894, wages are now about 67 per cent higher.

The current average rate of farm wages in the United States, when board is included, is, by the month, $21.38; by the day, other than harvest, $1.16; at harvest, $1.57. When board is not included the rate is, by the month, $30.31; by the day, other than harvest, $1.50; by the day at harvest, $1.94.

The premium of harvest wages over ordinary day wages on the farm is gradually lessening. Thirty years ago wages at harvest averaged nearly 60 per cent higher than wages at other than harvest time; 20 years ago the premium was about 42 per cent; 10 years ago, about 35 per cent: and last year, about 32 per cent. Perhaps this is due in part to improved labor-saving harvest machinery and in part to an improved system of farming by which the labor demand is more evenly distributed through the year.

The money wages, when board is furnished, is about 30 per cent less than when board is not included; that is, nearly one-third of what a man earns is charged to board. This ratio has not changed materially in the past 30 years.

Wages in different sections of the United States vary widely, averaging highest in the far Western States and lowest in the South Atlantic States. For instance, the monthly rate, without board, is $56.50 in Nevada, $54 in Montana, and $51 in Utah; but $17.90 in South Carolina, $19.60 in Mississippi, and $20.20 in Georgia. The highest State average, $56.50, is thus seen to be 3.2 times higher than the lowest rate, $17.90.

This wide difference in the wage rates in different sections of the United States is gradually lessening. In seven investigations made between 1866 and 1881 the average of wages of farm day labor (without board) in the far Western States (where wages were highest) was about 160 per cent higher than in the South Atlantic States (where wages were lowest); whereas in seven investigations made since 1898 the Western States averaged about 110 per cent higher than the South Atlantic, and in the past year they were only about 90 per cent higher.

The money wages of farm labor have increased relatively more than wages for labor in city manufactories during the past 20 to 30 years. A comparison of the average of wages per employee in manufacturing industries, as reported by the censuses of 1910, 1900, and 1890, indicates that the wages of such employees increased 22 per cent in 10 years (1900 to 1910) and increased only 23 per cent in the 20 years;

the increases in farm-labor wages were approximately 37 per cent in the 10 years and about 55 per cent in the 20 years. This relative gain of rural upon urban wages tends to check automatically the movement from country to city.

Wages of farm labor have been increasing rapidly, not only in the United States, but in most, if not all, other countries of the world. In the central agricultural region of Russia the wage per day paid to male labor for the years 1901–1905 averaged 34 kopecks (17.5 cents) at sowing time, 50 kopecks (25.7 cents) at hay harvest, and 54 kopecks (27.7 cents) at wheat harvest. By 1910 these wages had increased to 55 kopecks (27.8 cents), 73 kopecks (37.6 cents), and 87 kopecks (44.8 cents), respectively. In Hungary the wages of agricultural laborers increased about 60 per cent in the 10 years from 1897 to 1907. In Denmark, from 1892 to 1905, wages of farm labor, with board, increased about 30 per cent, and without board 22 per cent. In Sweden wages of agricultural laborers increased 38 per cent in the 10 years from 1898 to 1908. For Norway we have data showing the wages in country and in towns, wherein is shown that wages with board increased 19 per cent in country and 15 per cent in towns during the 10 years, 1895 to 1905, thus showing a greater gain in country than in town wages. In Japan, where economic conditions have been changing rapidly, the yearly money wages of agricultural labor more than doubled in the 14 years from 1894 to 1908 and increased 43 per cent from 1898 to 1908.

Although farm wages in the United States increased about 37 per cent from 1900 to 1910, land values nearly doubled in the same time, indicating that in the distribution of the proceeds from farming operations a larger proportion now goes to capital account and less to labor account than formerly; the interest rate of return on the capitalized value of land, however, is probably less now than 25 or 30 years ago. The value per acre of crop production increased about 50 per cent from 1900 to 1910.

A detailed statement by States of wages is shown on pages 16, 17, and 18.

HOURS OF FARM HIRED LABOR.

The average length of time per day required of hired labor on farms of the United States during the spring season is 9 hours 54 minutes; during the summer season, 10 hours 54 minutes; fall season, 9 hours 52 minutes; winter season, 8 hours 33 minutes. The average for the four seasons is 9 hours 48 minutes. These estimates are based upon reports of correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts), Department of Agriculture, shown in detail on page 19.

The State having the longest working time in the spring season is North Dakota, 10 hours 50 minutes; followed by Wisconsin, 10 hours

40 minutes; and Minnesota, 10 hours 30 minutes. The shortest working day in the spring is in Utah, 9 hours; followed by Arizona and Nevada, each with 9 hours 30 minutes.

In the summer season Maryland has the distinction of the longest working day, 11 hours 45 minutes; followed by Oklahoma, 11 hours 25 minutes; and Minnesota, 11 hours 20 minutes. Utah again has the shortest working day, 9 hours 30 minutes, followed by Nevada, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, each with 10 hours.

The time required of farm labor in the fall is longest in North Dakota, 11 hours; followed by Minnesota, 10 hours 25 minutes; and South Dakota, 10 hours 15 minutes. The shortest period is in Utah, 9 hours; followed by Delaware, 9 hours 25 minutes; and Nevada, 9 hours 30 minutes.

In the winter season a day's work is longest in Florida, 9 hours 20 minutes; followed by Vermont, 9 hours 15 minutes; and New Hampshire, 9 hours 10 minutes. The shortest period in winter is in Utah, 7 hours 55 minutes; followed by North Dakota and Indiana, each with 8 hours 5 minutes; and Wyoming and Idaho, 8 hours 10 minutes.

By combining the separate estimates of the four seasons, we find Wisconsin ranking first, 10 hours 16 minutes; Minnesota and North Dakota close behind, each with 10 hours 15 minutes; followed by Maryland, with 10 hours 7 minutes; and South Dakota, 9 hours 59 minutes. The shortest period is credited to Utah, 8 hours 51 minutes; followed by Nevada, 9 hours 21 minutes; Arizona, 9 hours 26 minutes; Ohio, 9 hours 30 minutes; and Wyoming, 9 hours 31 minutes.

It thus appears that farm hired labor is required to work longest in the section including Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota; and shortest in the Rocky Mountain States, including Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and Wyoming.

TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 1.3 per cent during February; in the past six years the price level has increased during February 1.7 per cent; thus, the increase this year is less than usual.

On March 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 18.1 per cent higher than a year ago, but 7.5 per cent lower than two years ago and 4.8 per cent higher than the average of the past six years on March 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 3.1 per cent during the month from January 15 to February 15, which compares with an increase of 4.7 per cent in the same period a year ago, an increase of 1.8 per cent two years ago, a

decrease of 3.4 per cent three years ago, and an increase of 0.6 per cent four years ago.

It thus appears that the advance in prices in meat animals in the past month this year has been greater than usual.

On February 15 the average (weighted) prices of meat animals, hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens, was $7.27 per 100 pounds, which is 8.6 per cent higher than the prevailing price a year ago, 31.3 per cent higher than two years ago, 17.5 per cent higher than three years ago, and 8.4 per cent higher than four years ago on February 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 20 and 21.

VALUE PER ACRE OF CROP PRODUCTION.

The value per acre of crop production in 1913 is estimated as approximately $16.31, which is the highest average that has been recorded in any year since such estimates have been made, viz, 1866, and compares with $15.96 similarly estimated for 1912 crops, $15.51 for 1911, $15.52 for 1910, and $16.02 for 1909. Crop yields in 1911 were very short and in 1913 below average, whereas 1912 crops were unusually large; but, by reason of high prices when production is short and low prices when production is large, the value per acre in these years has differed but slightly.

In particular States, however, there have been considerable variations. Value per acre was lowest this year in Kansas, $7, due to the severe drought last summer; the year before Kansas crops were worth $10.60 per acre. On the other hand, Iowa crops in 1913 ($17.01 per acre) were worth more than in 1912 ($14.30).

A detailed statement by States for the past five years is given on page ——. These estimates are based upon data obtained for 12 crops—wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, hay, cotton, rice, and tobacco—which comprise about 90 per cent of the total crop area of the United States and represent approximately the average of all crops.

The trend of value per acre of crop production in the United States since 1866 is shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Value per acre of 12 important crops, combined, in the United States, 1866–1913.*[1]

1913	$16.31	1903	$12.62	1893	$9.50	1883	$10.93	1873	$14.19
1912	15.96	1902	12.07	1892	10.10	1882	12.93	1872	14.86
1911	15.51	1901	11.43	1891	11.76	1881	13.10	1871	15.74
1910	15.52	1900	10.31	1890	11.03	1880	13.01	1870	15.40
1909	16.02	1899	9.13	1889	8.99	1879	13.26	1869	14.67
1908	15.32	1898	9.00	1888	10.30	1878	10.37	1868	14.17
1907	14.74	1897	9.07	1887	10.14	1877	12.01	1867	15.09
1906	13.46	1896	7.94	1886	9.41	1876	10.80	1866	14.17
1905	13.28	1895	8.12	1885	9.72	1875	12.20		
1904	13.26	1894	9.06	1884	9.95	1874	13.25		

[1] For years previous to 1909 rice and flaxseed are not included; these omissions in 1911 made no difference in the average for 1911 and only 1 cent in 1910; therefore their omission is practically negligible in the results. Values, 1866 to 1878, reduced to gold basis.

TABLE 3.—**Wheat.**—*Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills and elevators and price per bushel Mar. 1, percentage of crop which moves out of county where grown, by States, and for time indicated.*

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1.			Quantity on farms Mar. 1 in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Quantity in interior mills and elevators Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1.		
	1914	1913	1909 to 1913 av.	1914	1913	1909 to 1913 aver.	1914	1913	10-yr. av.	1914	1913 (revised estimates).	1912	1914	1913	1909 to 1913 av.
	P.ct	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*P.ct*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Me	35	25	34	35	25	38	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	....	....	....
N. H	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vt	12	22	38	0	0	5	0	0	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	95	104
Mass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
R. I	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Conn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y	25	26	27	1,700	1,404	1,908	31	30	23	612	536	871	97	101	102
N. J	21	20	25	294	300	398	30	33	25	(1)	(1)	(1)	94	103	104
Pa	30	27	33	6,570	6,021	7,595	32	39	28	3,935	3,571	3,480	95	100	103
Del	21	19	23	336	361	415	53	51	54	(1)	(1)	(1)	98	100	103
Md	16	18	22	1,296	1,620	2,228	56	62	62	1,136	898	1,504	95	101	103
Va	22	20	28	2,332	1,720	2,428	32	31	32	1,591	1,547	2,160	100	106	107
W. Va	27	21	26	810	714	868	12	11	15	(1)	(1)	(1)	101	102	106
N. C	28	25	30	1,988	1,325	1,688	4	4	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	110	111	115
S. C	20	20	24	200	140	264	1	1	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	124	115	122
Ga	22	14	21	374	168	301	6	3	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	117	121	126
Fla	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	28	17	28	9,828	1,666	7,947	44	27	44	4,212	1,464	6,154	92	102	103
Ind	20	13	22	7,960	1,313	6,970	52	40	50	4,773	1,210	5,848	91	98	101
Ill	17	11	19	7,123	1,078	5,921	53	52	53	3,770	982	7,140	87	94	98
Mich	26	22	27	3,328	1,540	4,024	40	36	41	1,789	980	2,590	92	101	100
Wis	36	34	32	1,332	1,224	1,052	24	21	17	476	463	651	83	82	93
Minn	29	34	28	19,720	22,780	16,851	59	62	67	8,845	10,726	5,707	83	79	94
Iowa	26	32	32	4,264	4,096	3,282	58	58	39	1,312	1,928	1,590	79	79	88
Mo	17	16	19	6,732	3,808	5,108	43	53	48	5,542	4,275	6,137	87	95	98
N. Dak	19	21	22	14,991	30,198	19,708	68	73	75	8,674	24,449	9,516	80	74	90
S. Dak	27	25	25	9,180	13,050	9,799	65	70	72	6,795	8,350	1,776	78	75	89
Nebr	22	25	26	13,706	13,775	11,838	62	69	66	6,856	4,955	4,576	74	73	85
Kans	12	18	18	10,440	16,614	12,875	54	69	71	6,959	8,306	4,626	79	77	91
Ky	13	12	17	1,287	828	1,485	25	29	31	1,972	1,166	2,574	97	101	103
Tenn	16	18	20	1,344	1,278	1,545	28	28	30	1,428	920	1,245	103	107	108
Ala	15	10	19	60	30	82	3	4	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	122	118	114
Miss	....	12	22	....	12	13	....	1	0	....	....	....	....	....	....
La	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tex	10	12	11	1,360	1,320	938	48	50	32	2,320	1,764	1,056	90	93	104
Okla	8	13	13	1,400	2,613	2,266	60	68	62	1,575	3,215	900	80	80	93
Ark	24	17	23	312	153	238	14	13	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	87	90	97
Mont	23	27	26	4,761	5,211	2,597	55	49	37	(1)	(1)	(1)	65	66	83
Wyo	31	35	31	682	770	486	25	20	9	(1)	(1)	(1)	73	91	97
Colo	24	19	24	2,328	2,090	1,987	55	48	49	(1)	(1)	(1)	75	73	86
N. Mex	15	15	18	180	180	178	15	13	8	(1)	(1)	(1)	92	87	107
Ariz	12	10	12	108	70	69	10	5	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	100	118	114
Utah	28	32	31	1,792	1,952	1,570	28	35	35	(1)	(1)	(1)	75	76	83
Nev	28	29	28	308	319	240	20	20	14	(1)	(1)	(1)	91	101	106
Idaho	19	25	22	2,679	3,650	2,783	54	58	63	(1)	(1)	(1)	67	68	79
Wash	12	14	14	6,396	7,518	5,927	75	79	77	9,594	16,118	9,633	77	77	85
Oreg	11	13	14	1,727	2,730	2,226	58	65	59	(1)	(1)	(1)	80	80	88
Cal	13	13	10	546	819	883	48	61	61	(1)	(1)	(1)	96	90	99
U. S	19.9	21.4	22.3	151,809	156,483	149,024	53.9	61.6	58.1	98,505	118,400	95,710	83.1	80.6	93.1

[1] Not estimated separately, but included in total.

TABLE 4.—**Corn.**—*Estimated stocks on farms and price per bushel Mar. 1, percentage of crop which moves out of county where grown, and percentage of crop which is of merchantable quality, by States, and for time indicated.*

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1—			Quantity on farms Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Per cent of crop merchantable.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1—		
	1914	1913	1909–1913 aver.	1914	1913	1909–1913 aver.	1914	1913	10-year aver.	1914	1913	10-year aver.	1914	1913	1909–1913 aver.
	P.c.	*P.c.*	*P.c.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*P.c.*	*P.c.*	*P.c.*	*P.c.*	*P.c.*	*P.c.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Maine	17	21	22	102	126	153	0	1	0	65	80	77	85	66	74
New Hampshire	21	30	30	168	330	304	1	0	0	64	76	76	80	65	73
Vermont	24	28	31	408	504	610	0	0	0	61	70	74	74	66	71
Massachusetts	28	34	33	532	714	667	1	0	1	72	82	77	79	68	73
Rhode Island	47	48	41	188	240	184	1	2	1	71	86	83	....	85	72
Connecticut	30	32	32	690	960	899	0	1	1	73	84	81	77	66	75
New York	23	33	31	3,450	6,534	6,372	2	2	2	59	73	71	80	63	70
New Jersey	44	40	40	4,796	4,160	4,081	15	14	15	88	90	86	77	64	69
Pennsylvania	38	39	36	21,698	24,024	20,594	7	9	6	83	86	80	71	63	69
Delaware	43	41	41	2,666	2,706	2,467	35	36	38	85	88	87	70	54	62
Maryland	42	46	41	9,282	11,270	9,362	20	25	29	80	86	84	68	56	65
Virginia	44	42	41	22,660	19,950	19,361	8	8	10	84	82	83	83	70	75
West Virginia	33	34	31	7,491	8,330	6,380	4	5	5	81	84	77	86	68	76
North Carolina	48	45	46	26,544	22,995	21,387	3	3	4	87	87	86	93	83	85
South Carolina	53	50	52	20,405	17,150	15,327	2	2	3	91	91	89	101	90	91
Georgia	53	42	44	33,390	22,680	22,915	6	2	3	90	86	89	93	85	86
Florida	42	34	37	4,242	2,890	2,925	4	2	3	88	83	85	81	87	87
Ohio	37	44	39	54,131	76,736	60,145	23	23	24	81	88	81	63	49	57
Indiana	37	44	40	65,268	87,736	71,964	29	32	32	84	89	83	61	46	54
Illinois	36	45	43	101,592	191,835	157,795	35	45	45	75	91	87	60	46	53
Michigan	32	38	34	17,952	20,976	18,931	5	5	6	78	71	73	66	52	59
Wisconsin	37	35	32	24,716	20,405	17,054	5	2	3	78	74	74	59	48	57
Minnesota	35	42	35	33,600	32,844	23,605	25	15	14	85	74	70	50	38	48
Iowa	37	45	43	125,171	194,400	146,983	30	33	24	90	87	83	56	39	48
Missouri	22	40	38	28,402	97,560	81,105	5	14	12	56	87	82	72	48	57
North Dakota	20	20	20	2,160	1,760	1,127	3	2	2	68	55	65	57	49	58
South Dakota	31	36	32	20,863	27,468	18,684	35	42	26	89	71	80	54	37	47
Nebraska	24	40	41	27,408	73,040	75,316	15	20	37	83	80	89	60	43	48
Kansas	6	36	34	1,404	62,712	53,899	1	22	22	45	87	86	71	47	54
Kentucky	34	42	39	25,432	45,948	36,998	5	8	11	75	85	83	79	61	67
Tennessee	42	46	42	28,854	40,618	35,464	9	15	16	81	88	87	82	65	69
Alabama	47	45	43	26,038	24,390	20,436	2	2	3	87	85	87	93	79	83
Mississippi	48	45	43	30,240	25,560	20,419	4	3	3	89	88	87	81	75	79
Louisiana	38	37	38	15,884	12,025	12,650	6	5	6	77	85	84	79	75	73
Texas	30	34	31	48,960	52,122	39,785	6	6	9	74	80	82	87	69	75
Oklahoma	18	31	28	9,396	31,589	24,854	12	22	23	65	78	81	75	49	59
Arkansas	36	39	38	16,920	19,695	19,048	3	3	4	79	86	83	82	70	74
Montana	28	30	19	252	180	71	3	3	2	85	65	81	....	92	98
Wyoming	17	35	21	85	140	40	1	0	0	78	50	74	75	50	62
Colorado	32	37	28	2,016	3,219	1,581	15	12	9	86	66	78	68	46	64
New Mexico	18	21	20	288	441	379	3	6	5	75	70	81	77	77	93
Arizona	16	17	16	80	85	71	10	5	5	75	87	85	108	130	110
Utah	16	20	20	48	60	53	3	4	3	80	70	74	74	72	77
Nevada															
Idaho	10	13	13	40	52	40	3	2	2	87	78	87	73	76	80
Washington	15	19	17	150	152	114	5	6	4	78	80	83	71	82	84
Oregon	13	13	13	78	78	68	2	2	2	80	80	81	77	77	92
California	14	14	13	252	266	218	17	18	19	85	90	89	86	83	85
United States	35.4	41.3	39.0	866,392	1,289,655	1,072,885	17.2	21.8	21.9	80.1	85.0	83.8	69.1	52.2	59.7

TABLE 5.—**Oats.**—*Estimated stocks on farms and price per bushel Mar. 1 and percentage of crop which moves out of county where grown, by States, and for time indicated.*

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1—			Quantity on farms Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1—		
	1914	1913	1909–1913 average.	1914	1913	1909–1913 average.	1914	1913	10-yr. average.	1914	1913	1909–1913 average.
	P. c.	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Maine	36	32	31	2,016	1,472	1,480	2	2	2	60	50	56
New Hampshire	28	35	32	112	175	140	3	0	0	57	49	55
Vermont	38	39	37	1,178	1,287	1,033	1	0	1	50	46	55
Massachusetts	24	35	32	72	105	88	1	0	1	52	46	55
Rhode Island	27	32	32	27	32	24	0	1	0	.....	.....	60
Connecticut	27	24	26	81	72	92	0	0	0	50	48	55
New York	43	43	41	18,361	15,781	15,863	7	4	7	47	41	49
New Jersey	35	31	38	700	589	735	13	13	12	47	41	49
Pennsylvania	42	42	40	15,036	15,288	12,966	5	6	7	47	42	50
Delaware	25	25	26	25	25	29	10	9	10	45	40	45
Maryland	26	25	26	338	350	313	15	13	12	50	43	49
Virginia	30	29	29	1,260	1,131	1,097	7	7	7	56	52	58
West Virginia	28	30	29	784	930	675	2	2	3	55	49	56
North Carolina	20	19	21	900	722	732	2	2	3	60	61	65
South Carolina	18	18	19	1,530	1,260	1,143	4	3	3	68	66	68
Georgia	19	15	16	1,748	1,140	1,123	6	3	3	67	64	69
Florida	15	11	17	135	77	104	2	2	3	65	63	74
Ohio	36	41	37	19,584	38,253	22,759	31	34	31	39	33	43
Indiana	29	36	32	10,556	28,728	17,302	43	43	44	37	31	41
Illinois	37	41	35	38,517	74,907	50,209	45	50	51	37	32	41
Michigan	39	42	38	17,550	21,756	17,548	23	21	26	39	33	43
Wisconsin	45	49	44	37,350	41,503	31,722	17	20	18	36	31	41
Minnesota	44	47	40	49,544	57,763	34,168	28	27	29	32	27	38
Iowa	40	47	41	67,360	102,366	63,152	44	47	39	34	28	37
Missouri	28	37	36	7,420	13,727	9,677	10	20	16	44	35	44
North Dakota	47	58	48	27,166	55,216	25,159	14	19	16	31	26	38
South Dakota	43	52	41	18,103	27,248	14,301	25	34	27	32	26	37
Nebraska	38	44	41	22,648	24,420	22,089	17	17	34	37	31	38
Kansas	23	39	36	7,889	21,450	13,485	2	15	14	46	39	44
Kentucky	23	28	28	736	1,120	928	2	5	6	53	49	54
Tennessee	26	24	25	1,638	1,344	1,396	15	20	17	59	52	56
Alabama	14	13	15	938	676	684	2	2	2	67	64	68
Mississippi	16	14	17	448	280	340	2	1	1	60	63	65
Louisiana	15	14	17	150	98	109	3	4	1	62	54	62
Texas	22	22	18	7,150	6,842	3,661	32	29	24	50	44	57
Oklahoma	25	32	27	4,625	7,520	4,627	18	22	22	49	40	51
Arkansas	27	21	26	1,728	735	1,042	5	3	3	52	58	60
Montana	46	50	39	10,028	11,450	6,503	28	25	34	35	35	46
Wyoming	35	45	36	2,940	3,870	1,936	25	30	13	40	43	52
Colorado	35	35	31	3,745	4,340	3,026	30	26	27	48	43	50
New Mexico	20	24	22	300	432	278	15	15	10	34	45	60
Arizona	23	13	15	69	39	35	10	10	12	78	79	71
Utah	32	40	34	1,312	1,680	1,215	31	24	26	40	45	51
Nevada	31	27	25	155	108	87	16	23	14	55	52	63
Idaho	32	38	31	4,832	6,460	3,817	41	43	44	33	29	44
Washington	33	30	26	4,686	4,110	3,228	45	49	41	40	39	48
Oregon	33	31	28	5,016	4,247	3,248	32	34	35	39	41	49
California	15	14	13	990	1,092	862	50	50	40	45	57	55
United States	37.4	42.6	37.1	419,476	604,216	396,230	26.5	30.9	29.6	38.9	33.1	42.6

TABLE 6.—**Barley.**—*Estimated stocks on farms and price per bushel Mar. 1, percentage of crop which moves out of county where grown, by States, and for time indicated.*

State.	Per cent of crop on farms Mar. 1—			Quantity on farms Mar. 1, in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.			Per cent of crop shipped out of county where grown.			Price per bushel to producers Mar. 1—		
	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1909–1913 average.
	P. c.	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	*P. c.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Maine	20	23	21	28	23	21	1	1	2	76	77	82
New Hampshire	20	25	27	6	0	0	0	0	0	80	90	82
Vermont	25	25	28	96	100	112	1	0	0	75	80	80
Massachusetts												
Rhode Island												
Connecticut												
New York	23	33	20	473	693	400	16	20	32	71	66	77
New Jersey												
Pennsylvania	27	28	34	49	56	68	7	10	0	75	73	70
Delaware												
Maryland	14	10	10	20	10	10	5	5	1	62	75	64
Virginia	17	18	10	49	36	20	6	7	1	70	68	67
West Virginia												
North Carolina												
South Carolina												
Georgia												
Florida												
Ohio	27	32	12	259	192	60	28	38	51	56	55	68
Indiana	22	30	17	44	90	34	45	40	25	50	58	63
Illinois	28	38	19	393	684	285	40	41	45	56	49	65
Michigan	25	27	14	527	621	308	21	25	33	65	59	68
Wisconsin	33	33	14	5,981	8,184	2,926	42	41	63	53	49	71
Minnesota	31	34	17	10,788	14,280	4,760	53	60	65	47	43	64
Iowa	23	29	20	2,300	4,234	2,200	60	60	65	52	52	65
Missouri	20	35	25	22	35	25	0	19	15	.....	66	70
North Dakota	27	31	18	6,885	10,912	3,690	50	65	55	40	37	57
South Dakota	23	25	15	3,856	5,775	825	61	64	50	45	39	62
Nebraska	21	31	14	370	775	182	21	16	50	48	43	54
Kansas	25	44	20	486	1,804	320	20	20	5	54	40	61
Kentucky	7	9	6	6	9	6	5	20	2	70	.....	74
Tennessee	6	5	17	3	0	17	10	0	20	90	75	81
Alabama												
Mississippi												
Louisiana												
Texas	15	26	10	25	52	10	10	15	22	73	78	91
Oklahoma	12	15	10	8	30	10	5	16	15	77	55	57
Arkansas												
Montana	30	44	35	558	616	385	40	38	47	55	56	66
Wyoming	25	45	25	99	180	100	5	25	10	64	68	73
Colorado	25	35	15	812	1,050	315	20	25	35	56	45	64
New Mexico	20	12	15	19	12	15	10	10	5	75	.....	76
Arizona	19	24	15	282	336	195	40	20	62	60	78	78
Utah	25	29	15	289	319	150	35	30	45	55	60	65
Nevada	25	30	25	123	150	125	10	20	15	80	80	81
Idaho	23	25	15	1,739	1,725	900	45	31	60	50	46	57
Washington	23	20	16	1,677	1,580	1,040	68	50	65	51	51	64
Oregon	21	24	20	882	1,032	780	31	40	28	57	55	66
California	15	16	11	4,972	6,688	4,466	50	60	60	60	66	71
United States	24.8	27.8	15.5	44,126	62,283	24,760	48.4	53.7	57.2	51.1	49.0	64.5

TABLE 7.—*Wages of male farm labor.*

State and division.	Per month with board.				Per month without board.			
	1913	1909	1899	1893	1913	1909	1899	1893
Maine	$25.50	$26.71	$18.00	$18.20	$36.00	$37.38	$26.58	$26.39
New Hampshire	24.70	25.18	18.48	18.96	38.60	37.92	28.22	28.72
Vermont	26.30	25.93	18.74	18.20	37.00	36.51	27.49	25.55
Massachusetts	25.50	26.52	18.32	18.55	42.00	41.40	31.25	31.15
Rhode Island	25.00	24.62	18.35	19.14	39.40	43.11	30.56	30.58
Connecticut	23.90	24.61	17.52	18.21	39.30	36.92	30.28	32.32
New York	25.50	24.78	17.52	18.91	36.20	33.64	24.88	26.64
New Jersey	21.20	20.50	15.19	14.74	35.50	32.01	25.30	24.83
Pennsylvania	20.60	19.69	14.32	14.19	32.00	29.45	22.71	22.84
Delaware	17.20	17.12	11.98	12.23	26.00	26.14	18.55	19.54
Maryland	17.30	15.96	11.53	11.77	26.50	23.82	17.92	18.30
Virginia	16.10	15.00	10.43	9.84	23.50	21.11	14.82	14.40
West Virginia	21.20	20.33	13.55	12.82	30.50	28.05	19.85	19.06
North Carolina	15.90	14.05	8.56	8.62	22.30	19.55	12.39	12.56
South Carolina	13.40	11.96	7.34	7.92	17.90	15.71	10.06	10.96
Georgia	14.30	13.21	8.05	8.99	20.20	18.33	11.38	12.54
Florida	17.90	17.86	11.32	11.67	26.70	26.64	17.40	18.24
Ohio	22.70	21.35	15.27	15.40	32.20	28.84	22.14	21.99
Indiana	22.30	21.40	15.45	15.69	30.20	27.91	21.87	21.87
Illinois	25.30	24.52	17.76	18.08	33.30	31.31	24.34	24.79
Michigan	24.90	24.36	16.95	17.54	35.00	32.96	24.12	25.13
Wisconsin	28.10	27.52	19.20	18.58	39.80	36.92	27.68	26.96
Minnesota	28.90	28.30	19.98	18.78	41.00	38.90	29.46	27.81
Iowa	30.70	28.14	19.32	19.46	40.20	36.19	27.09	27.16
Missouri	21.60	20.56	14.57	14.56	29.40	27.74	20.44	20.57
North Dakota	31.00	32.33	21.82	22.27	42.50	45.96	32.84	33.28
South Dakota	30.00	30.38	20.41	20.24	43.00	40.75	30.58	29.17
Nebraska	26.90	27.50	18.87	17.96	38.40	37.98	27.40	26.27
Kansas	24.00	25.21	17.46	16.27	33.70	34.79	25.24	24.00
Kentucky	17.40	17.13	12.24	11.98	24.00	22.38	16.64	16.67
Tennessee	15.80	14.98	10.33	10.10	22.30	20.36	14.21	14.02
Alabama	14.40	13.19	8.63	9.12	20.30	18.63	12.56	13.05
Mississippi	13.60	14.21	9.27	9.78	19.60	19.79	13.17	13.54
Louisiana	14.00	13.94	10.30	11.44	20.70	19.54	14.88	15.96
Texas	19.20	18.47	12.94	13.58	27.50	25.14	17.98	18.96
Oklahoma	20.00	20.87	14.52	14.85	29.10	28.70	21.55	21.47
Arkansas	17.00	16.31	10.54	11.56	24.50	22.68	15.09	16.86
Montana	37.20	38.05	32.12	32.09	54.00	53.32	42.78	45.17
Wyoming	34.70	34.53	29.64	30.48	49.20	43.98	42.54	43.03
Colorado	29.10	31.53	23.23	23.42	44.30	45.59	34.36	35.18
New Mexico	24.80	25.62	18.45	18.76	36.00	34.17	25.22	27.47
Arizona	35.00	35.28	28.23	26.12	48.50	48.24	38.26	38.88
Utah	38.50	40.77	25.72	24.65	51.00	56.12	34.43	33.29
Nevada	39.70	40.30	31.76	30.58	56.50	54.95	45.10	43.33
Idaho	36.00	39.38	28.13	27.28	50.00	51.64	39.39	37.76
Washington	33.20	35.43	25.06	24.11	48.40	48.54	36.77	35.43
Oregon	31.00	33.11	22.89	21.99	44.50	43.98	31.23	30.58
California	35.10	34.17	25.64	26.37	50.70	47.30	36.87	38.25
United States	21.38	20.01	13.90	13.85	30.31	27.43	19.97	19.97
North Atlantic	23.45	23.26	16.60	17.10	35.29	33.68	25.44	26.11
South Atlantic	15.88	14.42	9.26	9.37	22.62	20.13	13.35	13.57
North Central	25.56	24.66	17.36	17.16	35.23	32.90	24.75	24.40
South Central	16.70	15.91	10.97	11.01	23.85	21.85	15.47	15.45
Western	33.52	34.44	25.19	24.48	48.17	47.24	35.64	35.32

TABLE 8.—*Wages of male farm labor.*

State and division.	Per day at harvest with board.			Per day at harvest without board.			Per day other than harvest with board.			Per day other than harvest without board.		
	1913	1909	1893	1913	1909	1893	1913	1909	1893	1913	1909	1893
Maine	$1.71	$1.63	$1.20	$2.12	$2.02	$1.46	$1.35	$1.28	$1.00	$1.74	$1.59	$1.25
New Hampshire	1.70	1.71	1.29	2.15	2.12	1.64	1.39	1.31	1.02	1.79	1.70	1.31
Vermont	1.71	1.73	1.60	2.06	2.14	1.90	1.31	1.21	1.05	1.65	1.54	1.26
Massachusetts	1.61	1.60	1.31	2.08	2.03	1.71	1.39	1.04	1.08	1.87	1.69	1.41
Rhode Island	1.53	1.50	1.07	2.00	1.94	1.49	1.25	1.12	.91	1.72	1.60	1.28
Connecticut	1.55	1.44	1.35	1.95	1.85	1.75	1.25	1.14	.99	1.75	1.54	1.34
New York	1.80	1.77	1.45	2.30	2.07	1.74	1.41	1.26	.99	1.82	1.59	1.27
New Jersey	1.78	1.71	1.58	2.25	2.08	1.98	1.23	1.09	.98	1.67	1.47	1.30
Pennsylvania	1.53	1.42	1.19	1.94	1.82	1.49	1.17	1.04	.81	1.58	1.41	1.09
Delaware	1.40	1.38	1.12	1.74	1.61	1.38	.94	.95	.71	1.19	1.14	.92
Maryland	1.30	1.31	1.15	1.65	1.54	1.42	.91	.90	.64	1.22	1.17	.89
Virginia	1.25	1.12	.95	1.52	1.37	1.18	.86	.74	.49	1.11	.96	.68
West Virginia	1.31	1.21	.98	1.73	1.53	1.20	1.04	.89	.62	1.36	1.18	.82
North Carolina	1.13	1.01	.80	1.40	1.20	.95	.83	.70	.46	1.06	.89	.58
South Carolina	1.03	.94	.69	1.29	1.06	.81	.73	.60	.44	.91	.71	.52
Georgia	1.10	.90	.76	1.38	1.12	.90	.82	.71	.49	1.04	.91	.60
Florida	1.12	1.06	.75	1.40	1.46	.98	.98	.86	.71	1.30	1.21	.87
Ohio	1.81	1.67	1.21	2.23	2.02	1.44	1.33	1.18	.85	1.71	1.47	1.07
Indiana	1.80	1.66	1.29	2.20	1.97	1.53	1.25	1.13	.81	1.59	1.38	1.01
Illinois	1.93	1.84	1.33	2.33	2.11	1.60	1.39	1.33	.91	1.73	1.56	1.14
Michigan	1.94	1.75	1.33	2.37	2.13	1.62	1.41	1.26	.93	1.82	1.62	1.19
Wisconsin	1.90	1.79	1.27	2.36	2.19	1.56	1.46	1.35	.96	1.93	1.70	1.24
Minnesota	2.43	2.23	1.56	2.83	2.59	1.87	1.67	1.53	1.02	2.14	1.88	1.26
Iowa	2.25	2.08	1.33	2.62	2.43	1.64	1.70	1.53	1.00	2.13	1.82	1.29
Missouri	1.57	1.50	1.10	1.95	1.81	1.33	1.08	1.00	.68	1.39	1.27	.89
North Dakota	2.70	2.58	1.73	3.35	3.17	2.11	1.85	1.66	1.13	2.30	2.14	1.46
South Dakota	2.37	2.38	1.57	2.96	2.82	1.92	1.69	1.69	1.11	2.22	2.19	1.42
Nebraska	2.19	2.22	1.13	2.68	2.59	1.46	1.57	1.58	.93	2.06	1.94	1.20
Kansas	2.14	2.17	1.15	2.48	2.43	1.44	1.35	1.44	.85	1.75	1.73	1.10
Kentucky	1.36	1.31	1.11	1.68	1.56	1.34	.87	.82	.59	1.13	1.00	.76
Tennessee	1.18	1.11	.93	1.47	1.34	1.08	.81	.74	.51	1.03	.92	.64
Alabama	1.00	.89	.71	1.26	1.12	.86	.83	.68	.51	1.04	.87	.62
Mississippi	.93	.89	.62	1.16	1.13	.75	.85	.75	.52	1.08	.96	.64
Louisiana	1.00	.92	.79	1.28	1.16	.95	.85	.79	.62	1.10	1.00	.80
Texas	1.30	1.20	.93	1.63	1.44	1.11	1.08	.93	.72	1.34	1.16	.90
Oklahoma	1.60	1.61	.94	2.00	1.81	1.18	1.10	1.12	.71	1.47	1.37	.93
Arkansas	1.24	1.11	.84	1.53	1.37	1.04	.92	.83	.56	1.18	1.05	.73
Montana	2.21	2.23	1.61	2.90	2.58	2.04	1.76	1.68	1.29	2.52	2.31	1.76
Wyoming	1.94	1.99	1.57	2.54	2.33	1.93	1.59	1.54	1.18	2.22	2.04	1.56
Colorado	1.75	1.80	1.23	2.27	2.26	1.69	1.36	1.44	1.00	1.95	1.87	1.39
New Mexico	1.37	1.28	1.01	1.74	1.62	1.33	1.13	1.06	.85	1.53	1.39	1.11
Arizona	1.88	1.73	1.54	2.31	2.13	1.91	1.46	1.35	1.02	2.00	1.74	1.37
Utah	1.96	2.00	1.22	2.37	2.38	1.48	1.75	1.61	1.06	2.15	2.07	1.28
Nevada	2.05	2.04	1.56	2.75	2.40	2.11	1.65	1.42	1.14	2.38	.....	1.60
Idaho	2.31	2.17	1.55	2.76	2.72	1.75	1.72	1.70	1.14	2.32	2.22	1.54
Washington	2.41	2.34	1.50	2.90	2.58	1.87	1.67	1.66	1.08	2.20	2.25	1.51
Oregon	2.09	2.06	1.42	2.60	2.29	1.79	1.48	1.42	.96	1.98	1.79	1.29
California	1.97	2.01	1.69	2.48	2.31	2.08	1.44	1.43	1.05	2.01	1.94	1.47
United States	1.57	1.43	1.07	1.94	1.71	1.30	1.16	1.03	.72	1.50	1.29	.92
North Atlantic	1.67	1.62	1.36	2.12	1.98	1.68	1.30	1.16	.95	1.71	1.53	1.24
South Atlantic	1.16	1.03	.83	1.45	1.25	1.00	.85	.73	.50	1.09	.93	.64
North Central	2.00	1.87	1.28	2.42	2.21	1.55	1.42	1.32	.89	1.83	1.62	1.13
South Central	1.21	1.10	.84	1.51	1.34	1.01	.93	.82	.57	1.18	1.02	.72
Western	2.02	2.02	1.48	2.53	2.51	1.86	1.52	1.48	1.02	2.07	1.97	1.39

TABLE 9.—*Percentages of increase (or decrease where indicated) in wages of male farm labor in periods indicated.*

State and division.	Month, with board.			Month, without board.			Day, harvest, with board.		Day, harvest, without board.		Day, not harvest, with board.		Day, not harvest, without board.	
	1909 to 1913	1899 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1899 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1893 to 1913	1909 to 1913	1893 to 1913
Maine	[1]4	42	40	[1]4	36	36	5	42	5	45	6	35	9	39
New Hampshire	[1]2	34	30	2	37	34	[1]1	32	1	31	6	36	5	37
Vermont	1	40	44	1	35	45	[1]1	7	[1]4	8	8	25	7	31
Massachusetts	[1]4	39	38	1	34	35	1	23	2	22	34	29	11	33
Rhode Island	2	36	31	[1]9	29	29	2	43	3	34	12	37	8	34
Connecticut	[1]3	36	31	6	30	22	8	15	5	11	10	26	14	31
New York	3	46	35	8	46	36	2	24	11	32	12	42	14	43
New Jersey	3	40	44	11	40	43	4	13	8	14	13	26	14	28
Pennsylvania	5	44	45	9	41	40	8	29	7	30	12	44	12	45
Delaware	0	44	41	0	40	33	1	25	8	26	[1]1	32	4	29
Maryland	8	50	47	11	48	45	[1]1	13	7	16	1	42	4	37
Virginia	7	54	64	11	59	63	12	32	11	29	16	76	16	63
West Virginia	4	56	65	9	54	60	8	34	13	44	17	68	15	66
North Carolina	13	86	84	14	80	78	12	41	17	47	19	80	19	83
South Carolina	12	83	69	14	78	63	10	49	22	59	22	66	28	75
Georgia	8	78	59	10	78	61	22	45	23	53	16	67	14	73
Florida	0	58	53	0	53	46	6	49	[1]4	43	14	38	7	49
Ohio	6	49	47	12	45	46	8	50	10	55	13	56	16	60
Indiana	4	44	42	8	38	38	8	40	12	44	11	54	15	57
Illinois	3	42	40	6	37	34	5	45	10	46	4	53	11	52
Michigan	2	47	42	6	45	39	11	46	11	46	12	52	12	53
Wisconsin	2	46	51	8	44	48	6	50	8	51	8	52	14	56
Minnesota	2	45	54	5	39	47	9	56	9	51	9	64	14	70
Iowa	9	59	58	11	48	48	8	69	8	60	11	70	17	65
Missouri	5	48	48	6	44	43	5	43	8	47	8	59	9	56
North Dakota	[1]4	42	39	[1]8	29	28	5	56	6	59	11	64	17	71
South Dakota	[1]1	47	48	6	41	47	0	51	5	54	0	52	1	56
Nebraska	[1]2	43	50	1	40	46	[1]1	94	4	84	[1]1	69	6	72
Kansas	[1]5	38	48	[1]3	34	40	[1]1	86	2	72	[1]6	59	1	59
Kentucky	2	42	45	7	44	44	4	22	8	25	6	48	13	49
Tennessee	6	53	56	10	57	59	6	27	10	36	10	59	12	61
Alabama	9	67	58	[1]9	62	56	12	41	12	46	22	63	20	68
Mississippi	[1]4	47	39	[1]1	49	45	4	50	3	55	13	64	12	69
Louisiana	0	36	22	6	39	30	9	27	10	35	8	37	10	38
Texas	4	48	41	9	53	45	8	40	13	47	16	50	16	49
Oklahoma	[1]4	38	35	1	35	36	[1]1	70	10	70	[1]2	55	7	58
Arkansas	4	61	47	8	62	45	12	48	12	47	11	64	12	62
Montana	[1]2	16	16	1	26	20	[1]1	37	12	42	5	36	9	43
Wyoming	0	17	14	12	16	14	[1]2	24	9	32	3	35	9	42
Colorado	[1]8	25	24	[1]3	29	26	[1]3	42	0	34	[1]6	36	4	40
New Mexico	[1]3	34	32	5	43	31	7	36	7	31	7	33	10	38
Arizona	[1]1	24	34	0	27	25	9	22	8	21	8	43	15	46
Utah	[1]6	50	56	[1]9	48	53	[1]2	61	0	60	9	65	4	68
Nevada	[1]2	25	30	3	25	30	0	31	15	30	16	45	.....	49
Idaho	[1]9	28	32	[1]3	27	32	6	49	2	58	1	51	4	51
Washington	[1]6	32	38	0	32	37	3	61	12	55	1	55	[1]2	46
Oregon	[1]6	35	41	1	42	46	2	47	14	45	4	54	11	54
California	3	37	33	7	38	32	[1]2	17	7	19	1	37	4	37
United States	6.8	53.8	54.4	10.5	51.8	51.8	9.8	46.7	13.5	49.2	12.6	61.1	16.3	63.0
North Atlantic	0.8	41.3	37.1	4.8	38.7	35.2	3.1	22.8	7.1	26.2	12.0	36.8	11.8	37.9
South Atlantic	10.1	71.5	69.5	12.4	69.4	66.7	12.6	39.8	16.0	45.0	16.4	70.0	17.2	70.3
North Central	3.6	47.2	49.0	7.1	42.3	44.4	7.0	56.2	9.5	56.1	7.6	59.6	13.0	61.9
South Central	5.0	52.2	51.7	9.2	54.2	54.4	10.0	44.0	12.7	49.5	13.4	63.2	15.7	63.9
Western	[1]2.7	33.1	36.9	2.0	35.2	36.4	0	36.5	0.8	36.0	2.7	49.0	5.1	48.9

[1] Decrease, per cent.

TABLE 10.—*Average length of time required of hired labor.*

[Estimates based upon reports of crop correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts).]

State and division.	Spring.		Summer.		Fall.		Winter.		Average, four seasons.		Relative rank of States.				
	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Hours.	Minutes.	Spring.	Summer.	Fall.	Winter.	Average.
Maine	9	50	10	20	9	35	8	40	9	39	22	38	41	14	37
New Hampshire	9	55	10	.....	9	50	9	10	9	44	16	45	19	3	23
Vermont	10	15	10	40	10	5	9	15	9	45	4	24	6	2	19
Massachusetts	9	45	10	.....	9	40	8	55	9	35	29	45	35	5	41
Rhode Island	9	40	10	10	10	.....	8	50	9	40	40	44	7	8	35
Connecticut	9	50	10	30	9	40	8	55	9	44	22	30	35	5	23
New York	10	5	10	30	9	50	8	35	9	45	8	30	19	21	19
New Jersey	10	.....	10	15	9	35	8	40	9	37	10	42	41	14	39
Pennsylvania	10	.....	10	40	9	40	8	40	9	45	10	24	35	14	19
Delaware	9	50	11	10	9	25	8	30	9	44	22	8	47	25	23
Maryland	9	55	11	45	10	.....	8	50	10	7	16	1	7	8	4
Virginia	9	45	10	55	9	50	8	35	9	46	29	17	19	21	16
West Virginia	9	45	10	25	9	55	8	50	9	44	29	33	14	8	23
North Carolina	9	45	10	55	9	50	8	40	9	47	29	17	19	14	13
South Carolina	9	35	11	5	9	35	8	25	9	40	44	10	41	29	35
Georgia	9	45	11	10	9	45	8	35	9	49	29	8	30	21	12
Florida	9	45	10	35	9	50	9	20	9	52	29	27	19	1	9
Ohio	9	45	10	35	9	40	8	20	9	30	29	27	35	35	45
Indiana	9	40	10	50	9	40	8	5	9	34	40	21	35	46	42
Illinois	10	10	11	5	9	50	8	15	9	50	7	10	19	39	11
Michigan	9	55	10	20	9	35	8	25	9	34	16	38	41	29	42
Wisconsin	10	40	11	15	10	10	9	.....	10	16	2	4	5	4	1
Minnesota	10	30	11	20	10	25	8	45	10	15	3	3	2	12	2
Iowa	10	.....	10	45	9	50	8	15	9	42	10	23	19	39	32
Missouri	10	.....	11	15	9	55	8	25	9	54	10	4	14	29	6
North Dakota	10	50	11	5	11	.....	8	5	10	15	1	10	1	46	2
South Dakota	10	15	10	55	10	15	8	30	9	59	4	17	3	25	5
Nebraska	10	5	10	50	9	55	8	15	9	46	8	21	14	39	16
Kansas	9	45	10	55	10	.....	8	25	9	46	29	17	7	29	16
Kentucky	9	40	11	15	9	50	8	15	9	45	40	4	19	39	19
Tennessee	9	40	11	5	9	45	8	15	9	41	40	10	30	39	34
Alabama	9	50	11	15	9	50	8	40	9	54	22	4	19	14	6
Mississippi	9	45	11	.....	9	45	8	40	9	47	29	14	30	14	13
Louisiana	9	30	10	40	9	50	8	50	9	44	44	24	19	8	23
Texas	9	50	11	.....	10	.....	8	45	9	54	22	14	7	12	6
Oklahoma	10	.....	11	25	10	15	8	30	9	47	10	2	3	25	13
Arkansas	9	50	11	.....	10	.....	8	35	9	51	22	14	7	21	10
Montana	10	15	10	25	9	55	8	20	9	44	4	33	14	35	23
Wyoming	10	.....	10	20	9	35	8	10	9	31	10	38	41	44	44
Colorado	9	55	10	20	9	50	8	30	9	39	16	38	19	25	37
New Mexico	9	45	10	30	10	.....	8	40	9	44	29	30	7	14	23
Arizona	9	30	10	15	9	40	8	20	9	26	45	42	35	35	46
Utah	9	.....	9	30	9	.....	7	55	8	51	48	48	48	48	48
Nevada	9	30	10	.....	9	30	8	25	9	21	45	45	46	29	47
Idaho	9	55	10	25	9	45	8	10	9	44	16	33	30	44	23
Washington	9	50	10	25	9	55	8	20	9	37	22	33	14	35	39
Oregon	9	55	10	35	10	.....	8	25	9	44	16	27	7	29	23
California	9	45	10	25	9	45	8	55	9	42	29	33	30	5	32
United States	9	54	10	54	9	52	8	33	9	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Divisions:															
N. Atlantic	10	.....	10	30	9	43	8	43	9	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Atlantic	9	43	10	58	9	49	8	40	9	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Cent. Eastern	10	2	10	50	9	53	8	25	9	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Cent. Western	10	7	11	1	10	4	8	24	9	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Central	9	47	11	4	9	53	8	35	9	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Far West	9	47	10	21	9	44	8	32	9	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 11.—*Prices of agricultural products, Mar. 1, 1914 and 1913.*

[Prices of wheat, corn, oats, and barley are given on pages 12 to 15. Butter, chickens, cotton, cents per pound; eggs, cents per dozen; hay, dollars per ton; others, cents per bushel.]

State.	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Flax.		Cotton.		Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
	Cts.	*Cts*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts*
Me	....	100	63	80	52	45	13.30	14.30	....	....	....	....	32	31	31	26	15.5	14.2
N. H	93	....	....	71	77	72	17.00	16.00	....	....	....	....	33	34	32	26	15.8	14.0
Vt	73	....	87	94	76	68	13.80	12.70	....	....	....	....	33	34	31	25	13.9	13.4
Mass	96	85	85	70	89	71	19.20	20.70	....	....	....	....	36	36	35	31	16.5	15.5
R. I	....	....	....	....	90	74	20.00	22.70	....	....	....	....	35	35	38	32	17.0	16.3
Conn	95	87	97	76	84	84	20.90	21.60	....	....	....	....	34	36	36	29	17.6	14.8
N. Y	72	73	80	67	78	63	15.40	13.60	....	....	....	....	32	33	32	25	15.1	14.4
N. J	72	69	80	73	88	71	18.20	18.90	....	....	....	....	34	37	33	29	17.3	15.9
Pa	73	77	70	63	81	62	14.10	14.80	....	....	....	....	32	33	28	23	14.0	13.0
Del	70	74	75	75	100	78	15.60	14.50	....	....	....	....	34	28	29	20	14.5	13.0
Md	71	72	75	65	70	58	15.10	12.80	....	....	....	....	29	28	25	21	15.3	14.0
Va	81	82	84	81	82	75	15.50	14.50	....	....	13.2	12.0	27	25	24	18	14.5	12.6
W. Va	86	82	80	73	98	68	16.40	14.20	....	....	....	....	28	26	26	20	13.1	12.2
N. C	97	101	80	86	85	80	17.70	16.30	....	....	12.5	12.0	24	24	21	17	11.9	10.4
S. C	180	125	....	....	130	145	18.30	18.90	....	....	12.7	12.0	25	26	22	20	12.6	11.1
Ga	115	140	....	....	117	100	18.70	17.10	....	....	12.6	11.8	25	26	22	19	12.9	12.6
Fla	....	....	....	....	116	122	18.30	17.30	....	....	17.0	12.5	34	32	25	24	15.7	14.4
Ohio	67	66	87	73	83	58	12.30	11.40	....	....	....	....	27	28	25	20	13.2	11.7
Ind	62	64	80	....	84	54	13.00	10.80	....	....	....	....	24	25	23	18	11.9	11.0
Ill	61	70	....	100	87	62	14.00	12.30	....	....	....	....	26	27	25	19	11.5	11.0
Mich	61	59	68	62	53	38	12.30	11.00	....	....	....	....	28	28	28	22	12.5	11.3
Wis	54	56	74	64	55	32	10.00	11.00	149	130	....	....	29	32	26	20	11.4	11.0
Minn	48	50	61	60	55	28	6.80	5.90	136	118	....	....	27	30	25	19	10.4	9.6
Iowa	62	64	85	75	93	50	9.50	8.70	120	110	....	....	25	28	22	17	10.7	10.0
Mo	70	81	....	92	97	71	14.40	9.90	....	125	11.6	9.0	23	23	23	17	11.5	10.4
N. Dak	45	47	....	....	61	30	6.00	5.30	135	125	....	....	25	25	26	22	10.6	9.1
S. Dak	55	54	....	....	69	43	6.40	6.30	131	110	....	....	24	25	22	18	9.0	8.9
Nebr	56	53	....	82	84	52	8.40	8.00	....	121	....	....	22	23	22	17	9.9	9.4
Kans	69	69	....	....	98	76	12.40	7.80	121	122	....	....	23	24	21	16	10.6	9.2
Ky	100	87	....	....	104	67	16.90	13.80	....	....	....	....	22	21	22	16	11.6	10.5
Tenn	97	91	75	70	109	82	17.80	15.10	....	....	12.3	11.5	21	20	20	16	11.8	10.3
Ala	140	148	....	....	124	110	15.90	14.20	....	....	12.5	12.0	22	22	20	17	12.4	11.7
Miss	....	....	....	....	115	113	13.50	13.70	....	....	12.0	12.2	24	23	19	18	12.3	11.5
La	....	....	....	....	115	104	13.60	12.70	....	....	11.6	11.3	28	28	21	19	14.7	12.5
Tex	....	102	....	....	111	123	11.80	11.50	....	....	11.1	11.6	22	23	18	17	9.7	9.3
Okla	80	85	....	....	113	99	11.60	7.70	....	....	11.0	11.4	22	22	20	17	10.4	9.1
Ark	84	91	....	....	110	107	14.90	12.90	....	....	11.0	12.1	25	24	20	17	11.0	9.5
Mont	70	67	....	....	69	45	9.70	8.40	127	115	....	....	35	35	33	33	12.6	13.4
Wyo	55	63	....	....	75	62	11.00	7.10	....	....	....	....	33	31	30	31	12.0	12.5
Colo	55	52	....	....	60	43	11.50	8.30	....	....	....	....	29	30	25	23	13.0	13.1
N. Mex	....	....	....	....	115	86	14.50	9.40	....	....	....	....	34	33	27	26	13.0	13.9
Ariz	....	....	....	....	152	105	15.50	11.00	....	....	....	....	38	41	32	32	19.5	22.0
Utah	66	....	....	....	66	43	10.00	8.30	....	....	....	....	30	29	27	23	12.3	12.7
Nev	....	....	....	....	72	53	10.70	9.50	....	....	....	....	35	40	32	37	22.5	19.5
Idaho	....	75	....	....	52	28	8.20	7.40	....	....	....	....	30	32	27	28	10.1	11.0
Wash	50	58	....	....	60	31	11.00	10.60	....	....	....	....	33	34	26	25	14.5	12.5
Oreg	90	70	....	....	50	35	9.20	8.30	....	....	....	....	33	32	25	23	13.5	12.2
Cal	95	....	....	....	90	54	11.50	14.80	....	....	....	12.0	29	35	25	20	14.9	13.6
U. S	61.9	63.2	75.1	67.0	70.7	52.0	12.37	11.34	132.5	119.0	12.6	11.8	26.0	27.5	24.2	19.4	12.1	11.1

TABLE 12.—*Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.*

	February 15—					January 15—				
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Hogs.....per 100 lbs..	$7.75	$7.17	$5.79	$7.04	$7.87	$7.45	$6.77	$5.74	$7.44	$7.76
Beef cattle.....per 100 lbs..	6.16	5.55	4.61	4.57	4.64	6.04	5.40	4.46	4.58	4.71
Veal calves.....per 100 lbs..	7.90	7.23	6.07	6.38	6.28	7.89	7.06	6.06	6.50	6.41
Sheep.....per 100 lbs..	4.67	4.63	4.01	4.34	5.09	4.67	4.35	3.89	4.47	5.63
Lambs.....per 100 lbs..	6.18	6.34	5.15	5.44	6.62	6.16	6.03	5.22	5.71	5.82
Milch cows.....per head..	59.00	51.42	43.40	44.48	40.35	57.99	49.51	42.89	44.70	41.18
Horses.....per head..	139.00	146.00	137.00	144.00	147.00	137.00	140.00	134.00	143.00	140.00
Wool, unwashed.....per lb..	.157	.187	.163	.173	.246	.157	.186	.162	.173	.245
Honey, comb.....per lb..	.137	.139	.140	.133	.136	.136	.139	.138	.136	.135
Apples.....per bush..	1.23	.784	.988	1.19	1.11	1.11	.743	.927	1.16	1.06
Peanuts.....per lb..	.047	.045	.047	.050	.054	.047	.046	.043	.044	.049
Beans, dry.....per bush..	2.09	2.19	2.38	2.23	2.23	2.17	2.26	2.38	2.20	2.23
Soy beans.....per bush..	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet potatoes.....per bush..	.861	.870	.935	.816	.787	.825	.837	.869	.791	.748
Turnips.....per bush..	.600	.512	.....	.....	.....	.568	.496	.....	.....	.....
Cabbages.....per 100 lbs..	2.07	1.17	2.24	1.48	2.05	1.87	1.26	1.89	1.56	1.87
Onions.....per bush..	1.41	.775	1.40	1.04	1.00	1.21	.816	1.17	1.01	.944
Clover seed.....per bush..	8.79	10.28	12.22	8.37	8.26	8.35	9.41	10.89	8.27	8.26
Timothy seed.....per bush..	2.45	1.78	7.26	4.51	.....	2.42	1.79	6.99	4.12	.....
Alfalfa seed.....per bush..	6.84	8.15	.....	.....	.....	6.88	7.66	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn.....per ton..	95.00	56.00	86.00	80.00	197.00	94.00	49.00	100.00	81.00	190.00
Pop corn.....per bush..	1.73	1.54	.....	.....	.....	1.72	1.47	.....	.....	.....
Cotton seed.....per ton..	23.37	22.00	16.81	25.61	.....	22.70	21.98	16.57	26.35	.....
Prices paid by farmers:										
Bran.....per ton..	26.91	25.32	28.62	25.27	27.00	26.53	25.24	27.39	24.92	26.20
Clover seed.....per bush..	9.59	11.62	.....	.....	.....	9.50	11.39	.....	.....	.....
Timothy seed..per bush..	2.92	2.47	.....	.....	.....	2.87	2.51	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa seed...per bush..	8.19	9.60	.....	.....	.....	8.41	8.25	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate value per acre of crop production.*

[The tabulation below gives the average value per acre of 12 leading crops (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, flaxseed, cotton, rice, and tobacco) which represent more than 90 per cent of the total area of all crops, and which closely approximate the value per acre of all crops. For comparison the value of all crops which had acreage reports in the census of 1909 are also given.]

State and division.	Value per acre of 12 crops combined.					Census, all crops, with acreage reports, 1909.
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	
Maine	23.72	23.43	26.24	23.35	20.91	19.80
New Hampshire	20.44	21.51	21.77	21.41	19.53	19.29
Vermont	20.78	22.61	20.47	18.39	17.61	18.17
Massachusetts	32.34	34.38	31.59	29.94	30.89	41.33
Rhode Island	32.25	30.62	32.81	29.04	29.01	40.50
Connecticut	37.63	43.04	40.69	37.77	35.16	35.84
New York	19.33	20.04	20.80	19.51	18.39	20.80
New Jersey	29.02	28.70	26.67	26.59	26.31	33.19
Pennsylvania	21.34	22.41	21.11	20.60	18.16	18.90
Delaware	18.47	19.00	19.82	18.17	17.00	19.36
Maryland	18.85	19.55	18.97	19.52	18.66	20.54
Virginia	22.69	19.58	18.31	19.18	17.63	20.31
West Virginia	21.67	21.57	16.79	18.51	16.71	17.67
North Carolina	24.84	22.35	20.82	21.46	18.62	22.28
South Carolina	25.18	21.35	22.55	24.59	22.48	26.45
Georgia	20.80	16.42	19.52	19.47	19.32	22.20
Florida	17.85	14.41	15.70	15.58	15.06	21.54
Ohio	19.29	17.75	19.45	16.89	19.07	18.83
Indiana	17.28	14.97	16.69	14.88	17.29	17.07
Illinois	14.87	15.37	15.99	14.30	17.56	17.88
Michigan	16.83	16.42	19.89	16.39	16.85	17.32
Wisconsin	19.41	17.63	20.64	15.10	16.54	15.77
Minnesota	14.26	11.80	13.16	12.96	13.72	12.61
Iowa	17.01	14.30	14.13	12.22	14.40	14.94
Missouri	12.29	13.98	13.24	13.84	14.16	14.25

TABLE 13.—*Aggregate value per acre of crop production*—Continued.

State and division.	Value per acre of 12 crops combined.					Census, all crops, with acreage reports, 1909.
	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	
North Dakota	8.15	11.49	9.13	4.55	12.36	11.35
South Dakota	9.48	10.21	6.29	10.12	12.05	10.17
Nebraska	10.85	9.80	10.59	9.95	12.36	11.19
Kansas	7.00	10.60	8.94	9.95	11.25	10.63
Kentucky	1.912	20.14	18.81	20.25	20.68	20.82
Tennessee	18.01	17.36	17.40	17.61	15.81	17.05
Alabama	20.00	17.45	17.32	18.56	15.69	18.87
Mississippi	19.62	17.01	15.39	20.48	17.59	22.59
Louisiana	19.05	17.76	15.86	16.08	15.60	20.36
Texas	18.52	19.50	13.97	17.87	15.50	15.62
Oklahoma	10.06	11.34	7.93	14.02	11.80	10.95
Arkansas	18.56	17.93	16.68	19.40	16.61	20.34
Montana	16.07	16.24	20.41	18.78	20.45	15.90
Wyoming	15.37	17.74	21.11	25.88	16.52	12.45
Colorado	18.88	17.41	17.02	19.96	20.50	17.52
New Mexico	22.26	19.45	28.78	22.81	19.05	12.76
Arizona	38.85	38.52	39.62	29.67	29.77	25.97
Utah	21.66	23.14	22.37	24.58	23.25	23.15
Nevada	32.30	29.93	34.93	37.12	26.30	14.73
Idaho	19.93	19.04	23.47	21.86	22.15	19.53
Washington	20.00	18.78	21.42	19.65	21.11	20.63
Oregon	18.67	18.66	19.24	21.88	18.59	18.54
California	20.25	21.84	21.86	18.82	19.51	20.39
United States	16.31	15.96	15.51	15.52	16.02	16.30
Divisions:						
North Atlantic	21.80	22.75	22.39	21.24	19.61	21.55
South Atlantic	22.54	19.31	19.80	20.47	19.10	22.23
North Central, East	17.07	16.22	17.95	15.30	17.57	17.53
North Central, West	11.52	11.91	11.08	10.67	12.96	12.24
South Central	17.45	17.31	14.55	17.79	15.75	17.06
Far West	19.59	19.55	21.43	20.63	20.39	18.76

FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

Table 14 shows the crop situation in Florida and California on March 1, 1914, with comparisons, based upon reports received from agents and correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts):

TABLE 14.

Item.	Florida.			California.		
	1914	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Orange trees (condition)	94	93	92	90	68	86
Lemon trees (condition)				85	56	86
Lime trees (condition)	97	96	100			
Grapefruit trees (condition)	96	92	98			
Pineapple plants (condition)	90	92	82			
Tomatoes (condition)	85	84	72			
Cabbages (condition)	88	91	71			
Celery (condition)				94	82	85
Cauliflower (condition)				94	85	86
White potatoes[1] (condition)	88	93	85			
Spring pasture (condition)	87	86	76			
Spring plowing (per cent done)	68	75	64			
Spring planting (per cent done)	52	56	51			
Meadows (condition)	90	93	75			

[1] The acreage planted to white potatoes is about 10 per cent larger than last year's acreage.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1914